Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

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LAUREL EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO JAPAN AS LIBERATOR OF P.I.

President-Elect Confident in Ultimate Victory of Nippon In Present Conflict

IS IMPRESSED BY UNITY

Filipino Leader Tells Newsmen History Will Record Noble Deed of This Country

The entire people of the Philippines hold in their hearts a feeling of infinite gratitude for the benevolence of their liberator, Japan, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence and President-Elect of the future Republic of the Philippines, declared at a press conference held with Japanese correspondents in the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 4 p.m. Saturday.

With a medal ribbon of the First Class Order of the Rising Sun pinned on his breast, Dr. Laurel appeared in the reception hall on the ground floor flanked by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, and Benigno S. Aquino, Vice-President of the Commission of which Dr. Laurel is head. Mr. Vargas also had a medal ribbon of the First Class Order of the Rising Sun pinned on his breast, and Mr. Aquino that of the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Have Tears of Gratitude

Newscameramen ground away and flash lights popped as Dr. Laurel started off the interview by declaring, "The people of the Philippines are welcoming with tears of gratitude the fact that the independence of the Philippines, a matter which has been a century-long wish of all the Filipinos, will be soon actualized through the benevolence of the Japanese Empire." "The people," he said, "express their most profound thanks to their liberator, Japan."

Throughout the interview the Filipino leader emphasized his points by gesticulating expressively, grasping his knees with his hands or staring up at a corner of the ceiling. At times he rocked his body back and forth, and when excited he lifted his arms up into the air and waved them. Each of his movements showed his character as a truly great statesman.

Has Been Here Many Times

Whenever a reporter became too inquisitive, Dr. Laurel stated clearly, "I am here as the future leader of of a future independent nation, so I can't say anything definite." Toward the end of the interview he gave his impressions of his present visit to Japan and asserted, "I have already come to Japan five or six times, and what always strikes me is the solid unity of the people and their spiritual power. What particularly impresses me is that through these points they understand the significance and aims of the sacred war and are fighting powerfully believing that to do so is the mission given them by Heaven. I believe firmly that through this indeed the War of Greater East Asia will be successfully prosecuted and that it will be recorded eternally in history that Japan liberated all of the peoples of East Asia."

TRANSPORT WORK OF U.S. ARMY TOLD

2,000,000 Men Transported Overseas

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 1.—An account of the activity of the transportation section of the American army is given in the New York Times of September 1 which arrived here a few days ago. Two facts emerge from the story which is based on a statement by the transportation section.

1. During the 18 months which have elapsed since the outbreak of war the American army transportation section has transported American units with a total strength of 2,000,000 men to overseas countries. It has also carried 20,000,000 tons of arms, ammunition, and other munitions to overseas countries during the same period.

2. Where landing operations are undertaken in the present great war munitions are sent to the landing forces at the rate of seven and a half tons per soldier a month. The munitions sent after the landing operations average more than one ton.

Just Before Departure

Enemy sighted! That is the signal for another furious and devastating attack against the foes of mankind. The air crew of the Japanese Navy is here receiving detached instructions from the commander on how to annihilate the enemy.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

4 AMERICAN PLANES DOWNED OVER F.I.C.

3 Bombers Damaged as Nippon Airmen Repulse 38 Raiders In Haiphong Battle

Domei

AT AN X X BASE, October 2.—An attack delivered by 18 Consolidated B-24 bombers and more than 20 P-40 and P-38 fighters of the United States air force in China on the Haiphong area in the northern part of French Indo-China at 4:20 p.m. yesterday was repulsed by the Japanese, the enemy suffering four P-40's shot down and three heavy bombers heavily damaged.

The Americans came from the direction of Hajang in their persistent attempt to raid French Indo-China but the Japanese immediately went up to meet them and forthwith shot down four fighters and inflicted severe damage on three of the B-24 heavy bombers.

Panic-stricken by the terrific counter-attack, the enemy unloaded the greater part of their bombs in the water near Haiphon and fled in disorder. The Japanese suffered slight damage. The blind-bombing of the enemy caused some casualties among the people of Indo-China.

Asked to give an account of the stirring engagement, the commander of a fighter unit which brought down the Americans said:

"I received the report of their coming, from the direction of Hajang at 4:05 p.m. Our unit at once took off from our base and soon espied the enemy group. The weather was ideal for smashing the enemy. Escorted by 20 or more P-38 and P-40 fighters, 18 Consolidated four-motored B-24 heavy bombers came on and making as if to attack Hanoi penetrated into Haiphong.

"Though outnumbered, our unit thrust into the enemy formation and aimed a blow at an enemy fighter. It spurted flame and dashed below We then directed a blow at the machine following and that also went down. In the northern area of Haiphong, the enemy released all their load of bombs indiscriminately in order to make their escape and fled precipitately northward. Although the bombers acted in this cowardly fashion, the fighters were not an enemy to be despised. They stuck to their bombers and gave us battle in the performance of their duty.

"We made for them until we could see the frightened faces of the American airmen and gave them the works. We chased them as far as over the mountain on the French Indo-China border. We then shot down two more P-40's and thoroughly pounded three of the B-24's. One of them faltered into the jungle trailing gasoline flame. Another disappeared also trailing flame. I believe that these two bombers fell somewhere.

"In this fighting, which lasted about 40 minutes, the enemy formation was broken to pieces and when we turned to the last attack only about 10 of the bombers were to be seen here and there and the others could not be seen."

High Treason Charge To Be Lodged Against Mussolini's Enemies

Domei

ZURICH, October 2.—The Fascist Republican Government of Italy announced today that it has decided to indict and pass judgment upon the 19 leaders of the old Fascist Party who voted against Premier Benito Mussolini at the last session of the Fascist Grand Council, reports from Rome reveal. The men who voted against their Duce will be charged with high treason, it was further revealed. Of the 19, Count Dino Grandi, who fled abroad immediately after he cast his traitorous vote, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, who escaped Badoglio pursuit and is still in hiding somewhere, will be judged without being given the benefit of pleading in their defense.

REICH U-BOAT SINKS CANADIAN WARSHIP

Germans Invent Super-Destructive Torpedo

Domei

BERLIN, October 2.—There was only one survivor out of a crew of 147 when the Canadian destroyer San Croix was sunk instantaneously by a German submarine while it was convoying anti-Axis vessels, a Reuter report reveals. This fact, observers point out, indicates the super-power of the new German torpedoes.

Concerning this, D.N.B.'s naval reporter, Captain Erich Hansen, commented as follows, "That the crew of the San Croix was all killed except one member explains the astounding destructive power of the torpedo which the German submarine used. It must be considered that the ship was pulverized the instant the torpedo found its mark, and this probably is causing much fear in the American and British navies."

SQUIRRELS TO BE EATEN BY BRITONS THIS WINTER

Faced With Food Shortage, Government Lifts Restrictions On Hunting of Animals

Domei

LISBON, October 2.—Squirrels will soon be relished by hungry Britons. With the food crisis in Britain expected to reach its climax in the forthcoming winter, the British Government has decided to allow the hunting of squirrels, according to a London broadcast yesterday. Said a B.B.C. commentator:

"Decreased food imports from the United States in the coming winter will necessitate further restrictions on rations. With the present lifting of the ban, squirrels, like hares, will come to be relished by Britons."

P.I. WRITERS START NEW LITERARY MOVE

Tagalog Preferred as Medium To Express Reborn Nationalism

Domei

MANILA, October 1.—That a strong and solid foundation has been prepared during the past 20 months for the creation of a truly representative Filipino literary work and that the forthcoming work of literature will possess a high degree of excellence have been assured by the encouragement given Filipino writers by the authorities, it is revealed.

In view of the epoch-making events that have transpired and which will soon reach a climax in the proclamation of the independent Republic of the Philippines, the Filipino writers will lack neither materials nor inspirations to spur them on to greater works.

It is seen that during the past months the standard of the creative work as well as the taste of the reading public have been raised to a new high level.

Whereas the fictions of the prewar days were distinctly frivolous in quality, those being written today have serious themes and are written in the national language instead of the borrowed English.

The boy meets girl type of treatment are a thing of the past. The public on the contrary are interested in subjects which have a direct bearing upon the new way of life in the Philippines. Fiction today touches on the very lives of the people in the Philippines and, thus, is true to life and real.

It is also to be noted that many of the present literary productions have a distinctly Oriental flavor while the long suppressed patriotic and nationalist sentiments are finding burning expressions in the poetry being written today.

The Filipino writers are shunning the medium of the English language to express their feelings and are turning to their native national language, Tagalog.

All in all, it is pointed out, the literary future of the new Philippines Republic will be launched full of fire and great things may be expected from them.

Brazilian Ship Torpedoed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 2.—The Brazilian steamship, Itabaje, of 4,998 tons, was sunk in a torpedo attack off the northeastern coast of Brazil, the Brazilian Government announced today, according to information from Rio de Janairo. Six passengers and 19 of the crew are unaccounted for. No other details are known, it was further disclosed.

Utada Given New Post

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 2.—Chikatsu Utada, Chief Military Civil Administrator, has been appointed the first chief of the General Affairs Board of the Central Council in Java, according to an announcement of the personnel of that board made by the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration on Friday.

BRITISH CRAFTINESS ANGERS AMERICANS; SENATORS VENT IRE

Brewster Demands Transfer of Britain's Oil Concessions In Iran to U.S.

RIFT WORRIES LONDON

Roosevelt Evades Issue—Mead Says Yanks Making Present Of Airdromes to Others

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 1.—A dark cloud was cast over Anglo-American relations when open dissatisfaction with Britain's world policy was voiced by the party of United States Senators who recently returned to Washington from a two-month trip of observation to the various fronts. Washington dispatches received here indicate.

Declaring that the United States lags behind Britain in her efforts for the realization of world domination, these Senators revealed for all to see an insoluble Anglo American clash of interests.

Their utterances have aroused a furor in the two countries. London dispatches report that the British Government is taking a serious view of the matter. Washington cables report that the issue came up in President Roosevelt's press interview on October 1, but that he studiously evaded the matter.

Would Take Oil Fields

As quoted in Washington cables, Senator Ralph Brewster, Republican declared: "Under the Lend-Lease Act, the United States is extending aid to the anti-Axis camp to the staggering value of $1,000,000,000 every month. The greatest beneficiary is Britain. But what are we getting in return? America is consuming vast quantities of oil, but there is a limit to our oil resources. We should demand the transfer of the British oil concessions in Iran. With the oil fields there in American hands, we should be able to up oil production at least 40 per cent.

"After all, it is quite necessary that we should discuss future problems with other countries while we are still in the position of being able to give them what they need."

Hits British Methods

Senator Richard Russel, Democrat declared: "Everywhere British propaganda is strenuous and crafty. This is particularly noticeable in her war communiques. In Egypt, British propaganda has given the impression that British forces have done most of the fighting and American troops little or nothing at all. The British never forget to insert 'Royal Air Force' in reports of bombings by the British Air Force, while bombings by the United States air arm are referred to merely as those 'by American air forces'."

Senator James Mead, Democrat said: "America is building airdromes everywhere in the world, but under the existing arrangements, we are to return them to the respective countries after a certain period. This means that we are going to huge expense to make a present of airdromes to other countries. Such a situation needs to be corrected."

26 DYAK TEACHERS UNDERGO TRAINING

To Become Future Leaders of Tribesmen

Domei

BANJERMASIN, October 1.—Twenty-six Dyak teachers from the interior of South Borneo are now receiving spiritual training here to become leaders of the Dyak tribesmen who have been erroneously considered headhunters.

Recent investigations have disclosed that the Dyaks living in South Borneo number some 900,000. They are robust and industrious and are capable of enduring hardships and privations.

The training course for the 26 Dyaks who are instructors at public schools in such remote places as Sanpit and Koearakaroeas is proceeding in accordance with the plan to enlighten them on the current trends of the times.

Ranging in age from 20 to 42, they left their native places in the mountains for the first time and arrived here after traveling for nearly 20 days.

Physical training as well as studies in the Japanese language will be their routine during their stay here. On their return, they will become competent leaders of the Dyaks who have embarked on a new life.

TWO MINISTRIES CREATED TO BOLSTER STRUCTURE FOR WINNING ASIA WAR

Work of Replaced Ministries And Their History Reviewed

The record left behind by the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which have been replaced by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is one conscientious effort to place the nation's economic structure on a completely solid foundation.

The history of these governmental departments and their past work, as revealed by the Asahi, are given below:

Railways Ministry

The establishment of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications will see the dissolution of the Railways Ministry, leaving behind in its wake vari-colored achievements in the history of communications in our country. Emerging from the Cabinet Railways Board in May 1920, the Railway Ministry had entered its 24th year with the present Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta filling the post of the 24th Minister.

The Railways Ministry will now be merged into the new organization for the purpose of attaining decisive transportation and it may be said that the administration and efforts of the Ministry in the recent few years can be likened to birth travails experienced in laying the foundations for the creation of the new Ministry.

The history of the Japanese railways dates back to 1870. The Russo-Japanese war furnished a turning point for the carrying out of government ownership of railways and the Railway Board was placed under the direct control of the Cabinet. An independent Railways Ministry came into being in May 1920 to take over the administration of the railways and other related business.

The transportation of freight cars across the Aomori-Hakodate service in 1924 and the installation of automatic couplings on freight cars throughout the entire country in July 1925 were events that enhanced the fame of Japan's railways to the world. The completion of Shimizu Tunnel in 1931 and the Tanna Tunnel in 1934 are also events that must not be overlooked in the history of government railways in Japan.

A factor that is of great importance is the fact that the railways in Japan were operated in the past on the principle of first concern for passenger service and freight second. The effects of the world-wide depression from around 1929 as the result of the World War I furnished further impetus for the pursuance of passenger-first for the efforts to remedy the red figures of the government railways. As a final outcome the Board of Tourist Industry was organized as an outside board for the purpose of inducing foreign tourists to visit Japan and spread knowledge of Japan to countries abroad.

However, the outbreak of the China Affair and the consequent

(Continued on Page 2)

Agriculture and Forestry Post Given New Name

TO OPEN NOVEMBER 1

New Transportation and Communications Ministry Entrusted With Big Mission

The establishment of a Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and a Ministry of Transportation and Communications was formally decided on at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting held at 3 p.m. Saturday.

The new Ministries are expected to be opened on November 1, after the necessary formalities have been complied with by the Government.

The new measure aims to ensure the supply of foodstuffs and other vital necessities of life and to bring unity to land and marine traffic through a simplified but vigorous structure.

With the establishment of the new Ministries, the present Ministries of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Communications will be abolished.

The latest measure completed the abolition and amalgamation of Ministries.

The Board of Information at 5:30 p.m. Saturday made the following announcements in this connection:

"Relative to the Establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

"1. To set up a self-sufficiency structure in foodstuffs throughout Japan and Manchoukuo, to ensure unified supply of the vital necessities of life of the people and thereby stabilize wartime national livelihood, business at present under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and which is not closely related to munitions (except business relative to trade) shall be transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

"2. Accordingly, necessary reforms will be introduced in the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which shall be re-named the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

"3. Business relative to trade shall be transferred to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

"4. Speedy preparations shall be made by the Ministries concerned for the inauguration of the new Ministry on November 1."

Ministry of Transportation

"Relative to the Establishment of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

"1. With a view to the speedy and thoroughgoing strengthening of sea and land traffic capacity, which forms the foundation for the expansion of fighting strength, and to the bolstering of efficiency in communications, in conformity with the "Plans for the Administration of State Affairs in the Current Situation," a Ministry of Transportation and Communications shall be created. The Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Communications shall be abolished.

"2. Formed on the framework of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Communications, the new Ministry of Transportation and Communications shall bring sea and land traffic under unification and assume charge of business relative thereto and also business relative to communications.

"3. For this purpose, port and harbor administration, including the administration of custom houses, warehouses, ports, harbors, public works, harbor service, etc., automobile administration and business relative to traffic and which is at present in the charge of other Ministries shall be transferred to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

"4. Measures shall be instituted whereby military and naval officers in active commission shall be appointed to posts in the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

"5. In planning the structure of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, a simplified but vigorous organization shall be aimed at, while special consideration shall be given to avoiding a decrease in efficiency.

"6. Speedy preparations shall be made by the Government organs concerned for the inauguration of the Ministry of Transportation and

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW BURMA ENVOY COMPLETES DUTIES

Dr. Thein Maung Resigns as Finance Minister and Will Be Succeeded by U Set

Domei

RANGOON, October 2.—Having completed his work for the preparation of the National Bank and the organization of the budget for this fiscal year Burmese Finance Minister Dr. Thein Maung resigned from his post on Friday. Since being appointed the first Burmese Ambassador to Japan on August 30, he had been continuing to work as Finance Minister until his task was completed.

His successor as Finance Minister will be U Set, concurrently Advisor to the Privy Council and Mayor of Rangoon, who will be officially appointed in the near future by Head of State Ba Maw. U Set was born in Mandalay 59 years ago. He studied at the Rangoon high school and at Rangoon University and for 20 years from 1909 served as accountant in the Indian Government. In 1930 he became a supervisor of the Rangoon municipality and after serving as chief of the government's accounting bureau was made President of Rangoon University, which post he held for three years.

He also was a director of the Indian Savings Bank and in other posts too was an important member of the banking world. He later became famous in Burmese sportsdom by becoming chairman of the Burmese Physical Education Society. After the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration U Set was appointed Mayor of Rangoon, at which post he directed his efforts for the recovery and construction of Burma and also joined the Independence Preparatory Committee. With the birth of independent Burma U Set was appointed Advisor to the Privy Council.

2,757 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, October 2.—According to the statements of the German military quarters, the German air force brought down 2,757 anti-Axis planes that participated in raids on the German homeland and the German occupied territories during the period commencing July this year up to the present. In this number are included a large number of four-engined bombers.

BIG RIFT IS CREATED BY MARSHALL ISSUE

Serious Political Problem Arises Festering Anglo-U.S. Relations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 1.—The question of shifting General George Marshall, Chief of the United States Army General Staff, to the post of commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces has developed into a serious political issue between America and Britain. In this connection a London dispatch to the New York Times of October 1 says as follows regarding the task of General Marshall in the event he is appointed to the contemplated post:

"The headquarters for the anti-Axis forces would be established in London. The function of General Marshall would be to direct invasion operations against the European Continent. Any anti-Axis force attempting an invasion of the continent from any direction would be under his command. General Dwight D. Eisenhower would carry on as commander of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa. But he might be placed under General Marshall if the large-scale operations against the European Continent are extended, making it necessary to unify the command of various fronts.

BRITISH ADMIT LOSS OF 18,000-TON LINER

Passengers Believed to Have Been Drowned

Domei

LISBON, October 2.—The 18,000-ton British luxury liner, Seramic, has been unaccounted for since last November and is presumed to have been sunk, the Government of the Union of South Africa announced today, reports from Capetown disclose. The sinking of the vessel in the North Atlantic by a German submarine was announced last year by the German authorities, it is recalled.

At the time of its sinking the Seramic was carrying passengers from Britain to South Africa and Australia and because of extremely bad weather the ship is believed to have gone down before any lifeboats were lowered. The announcement of its loss is believed to have been delayed because much work was involved in investigating who was on the vessel at the time of its sinking.

THAI ENVOY LEAVING FOR BANGKOK TODAY

Ambassador Played Star Role In Many Epoch-Making Developments

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN

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Special to the Nippon Times

His wide circle of friends in Japan, both Japanese and Thai, will miss His Excellency Direk Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, who leaves for home with his family today, after a stay of nearly 21 months in this country. Many epoch-making developments in the relations between Japan and Thailand have taken place during the tenure of office of the outgoing ambassador, which have rendered the strong ties binding the two countries firmer than ever before. In all these, Ambassador Direk has played an important role.

The many developments, of vital bearing on both countries, are quite well-known and do not need repetition here, but mention must be made of the conclusion of a military alliance between the two countries, the signing of economic agreements of a far-reaching nature including the granting of a ¥200,000,000 loan from Japan to Thailand, the conclusion of a cultural pact, and the incorporation into Thai territory of four Malai states and two Shan states.

Now, after returning to Thailand with this enviable record of achievements behind him, and after a period of rest to recuperate from his recent illness, Mr. Direk, we can be assured, will play a still greater role in enhancing and strengthening the close bonds that already exist between the two countries. It is expected that he will be entrusted with an important post in the Thai Cabinet where he is by no means a newcomer. For, before being appointed envoy to Tokyo, he was playing a vital role in steering Thailand's diplomacy as the country's Foreign Minister. Here mention must be made of the fact that at that time, Mr. Direk was the youngest member of Thailand's Cabinet That he was entrusted with such an important portfolio as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, although he was the youngest member of the Cabinet, was due to his great capabilities—bright and brilliant, with a clear grasp of the complex international situation.

It is now reported that he will be given the post of Minister of Justice on his return home, although the Ambassador himself denies any knowledge of this. But there is no doubt that he will continue to play a key role in his home country, for, he is one of the most reliable men H. E. Premier Phibun Songkhram has.

During his term of office in Japan, Ambassador Direk was ever exerting his efforts for bringing the peoples of Japan and Thailand into closer cooperation in all fields, political, economic, cultural and others. How far-reaching the fruits of his labors have been can be easily realized from the amazing strides Japanese-Thai relations have taken in the 21 months during which he represented his country here.

The contributions he has made toward cementing the cordial relations that exist between the two countries today have been distinguished indeed. The smooth cooperation between the two countries which means so much in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is due, in no small measure, to his endeavors, and, as the Nippon Times correctly put it, "history will attest to the important role he has played in this significant era in the world's development".

The Ambassador was particularly keenly interested in pushing Japanese-Thai cultural relations. Talking of the conclusion of the cultural pact between the two countries some time ago, he said, ". . . we must strive first to study and thoroughly understand each other's culture. It is chiefly with this purpose in mind that Japan is now concentrating on the establishment of a Japanese cultural center in Bangkok. We, on our part, are planning to found a similar Thai institution in this country."

Mr. Direk has himself made active contributions here in promoting the knowledge and understanding of Thai culture by speaking frequently on the subject at gatherings, through writings to journals or through other mediums.

There are two notable points in the Ambassador's character which have endeared him to all the Thai residents in this country. He was like an elder brother to all Thais here, helping them generously whenever anyone was in need of any help. Every now and then, he would invite all Thai residents to his residence so that all could spend a few hours in happy conversation or otherwise entertain themselves in purely Thai atmosphere. At such times, the Ambassador would reveal his greatness by talking to one and all amiably and in a most friendly manner, so that one would forget that it was His Excellency the Thai Ambassador one was talking to.

The second great quality of the Ambassador is that in matters of official business at the Embassy, he was like a teacher to all his subordinates there. All of them could have his personal advice and care whenever they were in doubt on any matter. No work was too small or unimportant for him to attend to, but they were given his most careful attention.

No wonder, then, that all Thais here, one and all without exception, and his innumerable Japanese friends regret at having to lose from among them such a capable man and a sincere friend. In what high esteem he was held in this country can be readily seen from the fact that His Majesty the Emperor recently graciously gave him and Madam Direk a farewell luncheon at which were also present important State Ministers, and also from the large number of farewell parties to which he was invited by various circles here.

Duke of Wellington Meets Death in Italy; Was 31 Years of Age

Domei

LISBON, October 2.—The official announcement of the death in action on the Italian front of the 6th Duke of Wellington was announced today, according to London dispatches. The 6th Duke of Wellington was the only son of the 5th Duke of Wellington and was 31 years old. He had been attached to the Duke of Wellington Regiment from 1935 to 1939 and from 1939 to 1942 had served on the East African front. At the time of his death he was Colonel in the commando unit.

LAX MORALS CHARGE FLUNG AT U.S. WIVES

Faithlessness of Spouses of Servicemen Becomes Issue at Congressional Hearing

Domei

LISBON, October 1.—Brigadier-General H. C. Gilbert, Administrator of Dependency Benefits, asserted during a congressional hearing today that the whole system of dependency benefit payments to wives of servicemen would have to be revised if their faithfulness toward their husbands had to be determined in each case, it was learned here today from Washington.

Gilbert was speaking for the army which, despite the rising tide of protest over "faithless wives of American servicemen," continues to oppose the suggestion that it check on the morals of wayward wives of army men before granting them dependency allowances.

How serious the situation is can be seen from the testimony of Representative Dewey Short of Missouri who charged during the same hearing of the House Military Affairs Committee that "harlots are marrying these boys just so they will get the benefits."

Dewey added that the hospital in the district in which he was living was filled with women infected with venereal diseases, many of whom were drawing dependency allowances from men overseas.

Continuing on the same subject, Gilbert told the congressional committee that the consideration of the matter of wayward wives would have a bad effect upon the men overseas. He said, "Although most of the men have inherent faith in their wives the fact that Congress considered such matters might cause every soldier to become concerned about his own wife."

COAL DEARTH IN INDIA

Some Industries to Suspend Operations

Domei

ISTANBUL, October 2.—With no signs of alleviation of the food situation in Bengal, the coal shortage throughout entire India is growing more and more acute. Reports indicate that a portion of India's industries are already facing the imminent possibility of suspending operation.

The Indian government authorities are planning to hold a fuel conference to discuss measures to solve the coal situation.

More Technicians in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, October 2.—An industrial school established here in February of this year by the authorities will be expanded. In view of the demand for graduates of this institution, the authorities decided to enrol an additional 100 students to meet the expanding industrial activities of wartime Malai. Already a large number of fourth term graduates are giving services to many industrial enterprises.

ATTU HEROES' ASHES RETURN FROM NORTH

Bereaved Families Come Back From Hokkaido Memorial Services

Many dignitaries were on the platform of Ueno Station shortly after noon on Saturday to greet those bereaved family members of the heroes of Attu residing in the Tokyo Metropolis and neighboring prefectures as they with the ashes of the heroes returned from Sapporo, Hokkaido, where with other bereaved family members they had attended the memorial services on September 29 for the valiant heroes.

There were 342 of the returning bereaved members. Among them was the widow of the late Colonel Hiroshi Yonekawa, the second highest officer in the unit whose final heroic charge against the enemy on Attu Island has made its name imperishable in the world annals of war.

The train bearing the bereaved members pulled in at 12:20 p.m. They proceeded to the altar which had been raised on the platform.

The offering of incense at the altar where lay the urns containing the ashes of the heroes started.

Major-General Yamamoto, proxy of the War Minister, Major-General Goto, proxy of the Chief of the Army General Staff, Major-General Tsuda, proxy of the Inspector-General of Military Education, Major-General Tatsumi, proxy of the Commander of the Eastern Army Headquarters, and Vice-Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis Mitsumaro Matsumura, proxy of the Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis, paid their respects.

Then the Metropolis group of bereaved members proceeded to the plaza in front of the station. There they were greeted by members of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association and the Imperial Reservists' Association and others, who had come from all the wards of the Metropolis to accompany them to their homes.

The other bereaved members in the group that arrived who reside in Kanagawa and other neighboring prefectures entrained for home from Ueno, Tokyo, and Shimbashi Stations escorted by people from their respective prefectures.

The ashes of the late Unit Commander Yamazaki left Sapporo for Takada, Niigata Prefecture, at 11 a.m. on September 30.

Two New Ministries Are Established

(Continued from Page 1)

Communications on November 1.

"NOTE:

"1. Measures shall be taken to enable the unified operation of sea and land traffic between Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

"2. Business relative to electric power, thus far in the charge of the Ministry of Communications, shall be transferred to the Ministry of Munitions."

The President of the Board of Information issued the following verbal statement:

"Concrete plans are under contemplation for the readjustment of the administrative setup in conformity with the 'Plans for the Operation of State Affairs in the Current Situation.' The most important part of such readjustment is the abolition and amalgamation of Ministries. In this connection, plans have recently been decided on for the establishment of the Munitions Ministry and now measures have been determined for the creation of the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. With these, an end will be put to the abolition and amalgamation of Ministries. The Government believes that a basic central administrative structure to cope with the war situation has been perfected.

"In regard to the adjustment of the organization and functions of each Ministry, speedy and thoroughgoing plans are afoot. As the result of the present changes, some people will enter military service, while others will go into new fields of activity. Since these people are all going to take up occupations which are the more important for war prosecution, the Government is giving every consideration to their future welfare. For one thing, the Government has established a non-regular staff member system in accordance with precedent."

Lakshmi Speaks at Rally

Domei

IPOH, October 1.—Attired in smart khaki uniform, Dr. Lakshmi, leader of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, in addressing a mass rally of Indian women patriots at Ipoh Club on September 28, urged her listeners to give their all for the liberation of their motherland. Dr. Lakshmi declared that the national awakening now affected every Indian and "we women must not falter in playing our part for the cause." Garlands and bouquets sold at the tea party given in the speaker's honor fetched over ¥1,000 for the Subhas Chandra Bose Fund.

Work of Replaced Ministries and Their History Reviewed

(Continued From Page 1)

opening of the War of Greater East Asia had required the complete change of the passengers first idea, and all measures adopted since the China Affair has been aimed with this in view. These measures include the adjustment of urban traffic under the Land Traffic Enterprise Law, the readjustment of bus and truck transportation enterprises, the establishment of the Japan Transportation Company, the enforcement of land traffic control, the establishment of the Railway Control Association, etc. In May last year, the Railway Traffic Council was established. In October last year, an emergency land traffic structure was set up. The opening of the Kwammon tunnel is a monumental achievement in the railway history of the country.

Communications Ministry

The Ministry of Communications was set up simultaneously with the establishment of the Cabinet in December 1885. The Ministry started out by exercising jurisdiction over communications, shipping control, and lighthouse affairs. In July, 1891 it took over the supervision of power enterprises, in July, 1892, that of railway management, in October, 1893, of land and sea transportation, and in July, 1898, through the establishment of the harbor affairs board, it took over control all of transportation administration excepting that of road building and maintenance. Its construction was simple but it was actually a composite transportation ministry.

In March, 1902, the labor affairs board was abolished, the Ministry thus losing control over port affairs administration, and in 1908 the Railway Board was formed in the Cabinet and railway administration transferred to this body. In April, 1923, the Aviation Bureau was transferred from the War Ministry, thus giving it new administrative rights in the transportation field but in November, 1928, the control over land transportation was transferred completely over to the Railways Ministry.

With the establishment of the Maritime Affairs Board in December, 1941, port administration power again returned to the Ministry. Through the abolition and unification of various boards and departments effected by the simplification of administration carried out last November the Ministry today has six bureaus; general affairs, postal affairs, telegraph affairs, public works, and power affairs; three outside bureaus; postal insurance, savings, and aviation; and one board; the maritime affairs board. The total number of persons the Ministry employs is 350,000.

The period between 1898 and 1902 was the period in which the Ministry was nearest to being a transportation ministry. Later, the control of port facilities, railways, and land transportation was taken from it. However, it gained the supervision and administration of ocean transportation, river transportation, aviation and power and recently the administration of port affairs. It thus had the greatest hold over transportation administration.

The Communications Ministry's greatest recent problem was the national control of power and ocean transportation. During the term of Keikichi Tanomogi as Communications Minister in the Hirota Cabinet, the national control of power came up for the first time as an official problem. The control was established over power transmission while Ryutaro Nagai was Communications Minister and Koki Hirota was Prime Minister. In April, last year, the unification of power distribution was completed and national control over power set up firmly.

The principles for national control of ocean transportation were decided upon in August, 1941, during the third Konoye Cabinet with Shozo Murata as Communications Minister. The setup was completed before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and with the war's outbreak the Maritime Affairs Board was established in December. In March, 1942 the wartime ocean transportation control law was out into effect and in April, the ship management association was established.

The Maritime Affairs Board started on its way with Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hara as its first chief. Under it, besides the ship control board and matters dealing with lighthouses, were united the merchant marine schools, which were controlled by the Education Ministry, and the customs, which was under the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry. Later, matters dealing with shipbuilding were transferred to the Navy Ministry, but the mass-production of wooden ships was kept under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.

But the necessity for a unification in the administration of ports and harbors, spread out under the jurisdiction of many Ministries, and the coordination of ocean and land transportation brought about the birth of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. After the accomplishment of a great mission the Ministry of Communications will go out of existence. Ken Terashima, who was its 41st minister, is the 55th and last Minister of Communications.

Agriculture, Forestry Ministry

In April 1925, during the time of the Komei Kato Cabinet, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was created to supersede the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and the first Agriculture and Forestry Minister was Korekiyo Takahashi. After a passage of 18 years, it now transpires that several departments of the Commerce and Industry Ministry will again come under the supervision of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, but this does not indicate the revival of the old Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, for the functions of the two have been completely transformed. The new Ministry will assume the difficult task of a thorough systematization through production and distribution of the two great objectives, increased production and the assurance of a minimum living for the people.

In looking back over the history of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the first Minister Korekiyo Takahashi, who had assumed his post on April 1, 1925, turned over the office to Kunisuke Okazaki on April 17 of the same year. The organization of the Ministry at the time comprised of three sections, secretariate, statistics and accounts. Aside from these there also were agricultural, forestry, fishery and live-stock bureaus.

The Ministry today boasts of an immense set-up of six bureaus besides the secretariate, two outside bureaus and 50 sections. Compared to the Ministry at its initial stage, the growth has been tremendous.

The Sericulture Bureau was established in May 1927. Then with the drop in the price of rice in 1931 which affected the farmers, the Ministry launched on earnest counter-measures by establishing the Rice Department in July 1932. The Economic Welfare Department came into existence in September of the same year as a movement to restore impoverished land.

In keeping with Army policies, the Horse Breeding Bureau was segregated from the Livestock Section and established as an independent outside bureau. For effecting the smooth supply of farming implements with the outbreak of the China Affair, the establishment of Adjustment Section and other measures were also resorted to. Since then the situation has so developed that problem of food came suddenly to be of vital import, and therefore to cope with the demands of the time Agriculture and Forestry Minister Takeshige Ishiguro made far-reaching renovations in the ministerial organization by newly creating a Foodstuffs Control Bureau and a Board of Provisions and generally laid the foundations of the present system. The new Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce will center its efforts for the maintenance of a minimum amount of essentials of living.

P.I. PLACES EMPHASIS ON NIPPON LANGUAGE

College for Special Study Opened for Teachers, Recto Gives Speech

Domei

MANILA, October 1.—"The Japanese language is the key which will enable us to open the immense cultural treasures of Japan—her arts, science, history and literature as well as the indefinable spiritual quality that distinguishes the Japanese as individuals and as a nation," declared Claro Recto, Commissioner of Education, Public Health and Welfare, in a speech at the inauguration of the Japanese Language College here.

Under the supervision of the Department of Education, Public Health and Welfare, the new institution will train teachers in advanced Japanese who, in turn, will teach the language in the higher classes of universities and colleges.

"Japanese is the language of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and it is only logical that the Philippines, which will soon become independent, should strive to learn the language in order to foster the relations with Japan and other nations in East Asia," Mr. Recto declared.

"As an act of gratitude toward Japan for recognizing Tagalog as the official language of the Philippines, the Filipinos should reciprocate by a more extensive study of the Japanese language for the mutual benefit of both countries," he added.

Describing the establishment of the Japanese Language College as a great forward step in the propagation of the language, Mr. Recto said: "It fills the long-felt need for an institution providing for thousands of enthusiastic students in Manila and the provinces who have mastered the basic fundamentals of the language."

GERMANS PERFECT AIR RAID DEFENSE

'Luminous Road' Makes Attack Difficult

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 1.—A spokesman of the Royal Air Force admitted today that the German air defense has become exceedingly powerful of late, information from London reveals.

The spokesman declared in substance, "The Germans are using a new defense method against the anti-Axis night raids carried out on the German mainland. They form a 'luminous road' with night fighters and innumerable flares in the way of the coming raiders and then move in on the attack. Against this defense the Royal Air Force has been using long-range Mosquito fighters as escorts and has been scoring good results. We are also planning to equip our bombers with 1.25 centimeter machine-cannon."

Light Control Is Lifted

Domei

BERLIN, October 2.—With the threat of large scale anti-Axis bombings of the German capital diminishing the strict light control enforced since the mass enemy raids effected some time ago has been lifted. The Berlin Chief of Police announced today that there will be no light control effected in parts of Berlin during the early morning and evening. The enemy has quit its large-scale bombing raids due to the enormous losses it sustained in each raid, observers believe.

LABOR SHORTAGE HITS AUSTRALIA

Army to Help Alleviate Manpower Dearth

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 2.—The drain on labor for food production in Australia has become so serious that manpower must be transferred from the army, reports reaching here from Canberra reveal.

The Australian Government announced today that after a six-hour conference devoted to the problem of labor dearth, an epochal policy was decided on. Under this policy, a labor population of 100,000 will be redistributed by June next year, and 20 per cent of all available labor will be transferred to food production. The redistribution policy affects 20,000 from the army, 20,000 from the munitions industries, 30,000 from among soldiers who have returned from the front and 30,000 females from the munitions industries.

REICH U-BOATS RESUME ACTIVITIES IN ATLANTIC

Convoy Attacked for 10 Days And Nearly Wiped Out—Survivors Tell Story

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 1.—Nearly 150 survivors of a convoy which was attacked by a German submarine unit for 10 days in the North Atlantic and was practically destroyed arrived at a certain port on the eastern coast of Canada on October 1. The story of the terrors of the resumed U-boat offensive as told by them upon arrival follows:

"We were proceeding at a point in the North Atlantic when we were discovered by a German submarine unit. For 10 days following we received its constant attention. A Canadian destroyer and other naval vessels which were escorting us were sunk as also were vessels of other convoys. Eventually we were rescued by a destroyer belonging to the rebel French. This voyage of ours was the most perilous in two years. It seems that the German submarine force has begun to use a new type of torpedo which has a terrific destructive power."

PATTON MADE GENERAL

Sommerville and McNarney Also Raised in Rank, U.S. Announces

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 2.—The promotion to full general of Lieutenant-General George Patton Jr., Commander of the American Seventh Army, was announced by the American War Department today, according to information from Washington. Lieutenant-General Berton G. Sommerville, Chief of Service and Supply, and Lieutenant-General Joseph G. McNarney, Deputy Chief of the United States Army Supplies, were also promoted to full generals, it was reported.

Direk Worships at Zojoji

Thai Ambassador to Japan Direk Jaiyanama proceeded to the Zojoji Temple in Shiba Park at 10 a.m. Sunday morning to worship the ashes of Gautama Buddha, which were recently sent from Thailand to Japan as a gift and which are now kept in the temple. The Ambassador was accompanied by members of the Embassy staff.

MUSLIMS IN MALAI ALL FETE NEW YEAR

Faithfuls Offer Prayer of Thanksgiving and for Victory of Japan

Domei

SHONAN, October 1.—Hari Raya Puasa the Muslim New Year, was celebrated here by the entire Malai community, marking the termination of the 30 days' fast with much feasting and other happy events.

The highlight of the program was the special religious ceremony held at the Sultan Mosque in the heart of the Malai settlement.

Led by Khathi Tuan Ali Mohamed Said, hundreds of devout Muslims, who filled the mosque to overflowing intoned prayers of thanksgiving and for the victory of Japan.

Following this ceremony, Chief Khathi and other prominent Muslim leaders exchanged greetings with their brethren in the country districts through the Shonan Broadcasting Station. The radio station also offered special programs in honor of the occasion.

Malai womenfolks and children added a splash of brilliant colors to the city with their gay colored sarongs and shawls. Friends and relatives in various sections of the city were seen exchanging greetings of joy.

In the Malai quarters Muslim and the Japanese Rising Sun flags fluttered side by side while floral decorations spanned the entrances of many homes. Holiday atmosphere prevailed in all the Muslim districts and all the business houses were closed for the celebration.

In the streets and in the stores "victory" cakes were invitingly displayed for sale. The cakes were prepared from local products, spiced with home-made icings and covered with fruits.

Reflecting the war situation, this year's Hari Raya Puasa greeting cards bore special and typical slogans as "Produce More Foodstuffs For Final Victory" or "May You Continue Toward The Establishment of Great East Asia."

Greater Cooperation Urged

Domei

SHONAN, October 1.—"Though other parts of the world are now in the throes of war, we Malais in East Asia enjoy peace and happiness and are able to observe the great festival of the Muslim New Year on a grand scale, thanks to the smashing victories scored by Japan in all parts of East Asia since the outbreak of the war," declared Tuan Onan Bin Haji Siraji.

"All Muslims in Malai pray on this great day for the complete victory of Japan and other members of the Axis," he added.

Asserting that the people living here are sharing lasting peace, prosperity and happiness under the benign rule of Japan, Tuan Onan appealed to the members of his community to further enhance their cooperation with Japan.

"Now that we have been released from the evil clutches of the British it is our duty to give our joint efforts toward the successful prosecution of the war until the final victory is won," he concluded.

YANKEE SOLDIERS TIRED OF FIGHTING

Many Express Desire to Return Home

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 2.—Yankee soldiers are dying to go home, it has been disclosed by the party of United States Senators who have recently returned from a two-month tour of the various war fronts, reports from Washington reveal.

Taking up the question of shifts of the American troops stationed abroad, the Senators disclosed that the American soldiers, although not totally demoralized, are dying to go home. It is considered likely that the Sentors will shortly submit a bill calling for shifts of the American forces overseas.

John Cabot Lodge, Republican Senator, who was a member of the party, declared today: "I will shortly submit a recommendation to the War Office that trained soldiers now at home be sent to relieve those who have been stationed overseas. I do not think this a difficult task."

"The inspection party members are agreed," said Richard Russell, who headed the party, "regarding this question of shifts. We have talked to as many soldiers as we could on the various fronts. What they are most anxious about is when they will be able to come home."

Walter George, Democrat, declared: "I, for one, think that the term of service abroad should not exceed one year. In ordinary circumstances, it should be kept at between six months and eight months."

CANADIAN NAVY MINISTER BOASTS OF 'HUGE' FLEET

MacDonald Claims 50 Per Cent Of Convoying in Atlantic Done by Her Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 1.—Canadian Minister of National Defense for Naval Services Angus Lewis MacDonald, boasted of the present strength of the Canadian navy a few days ago.

"The Canadian navy will shortly have two cruisers as its main mainstay and also possess an air unit," he declared. "At present, the Canadian fleet is doing 50 per cent of the convoying of transports done in the Atlantic.

"In 1939, the Canadian naval force was a small affair, consisting of six destroyers and nine small-sized vessels, with a total personnel of 1,774 men. Today it has more than 500 warships with a total personnel of 60,000 men. The shipbuilding yards at 99 places are also adding to Canada's naval power," he added.

British Landing Boat Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, October 2.—A 200-ton British landing boat approached Boulogne area on the French coast on the night of October 1, but was reportedly sunk by the German air force, says a DNB dispatch.

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Burma's Terrain Forms Big Barrier To Invasion Operations of Enemies

Britain's negligence in having failed to build land communication facilities in Burma during the time of her rule is about to spell disaster for the anti-Axis forces which seek to recover the Burma Route.

For Burma is geographically isolated from the rest of the world.

By sea it is not on any through route, as Rangoon lies well off the line between any other two ports; even the Calcutta-Singapore steamers—the only passenger lines which made it a port of call—had to go several hundred miles out of their way to do so.

By land, though it is bordered on one side by India and on another by China, it has had no railway communication with either. There is still no road into India passable by any kind of wheeled vehicle. Communications with the other two countries on its frontiers, French Indo-China and Thailand, are equally primitive. The former only touches it for about 100 miles along the Mekong river on the extreme east of the Shan States, and the country on both sides is so wild and thinly populated that communications have never been seriously considered. With Thai, however, it has a land frontier of about 1,000 miles, and there has been contact for centuries. It is now possible to go from Rangoon to Bangkok by motor by a circuitous route through the Shan States to Chiengmai and thence by rail to Bangkok, a distance of some 1,200 miles, but for purposes of through transport this route need hardly be considered.

The Thai Border

It is convenient to start with Thailand. The Thai are of the same race as the Shans, who form the bulk of the inhabitants of the plateau country on the east of Burma and of three or four of the northernmost districts of Burma proper, and it is only natural that there should have been constant relations between the two countries. The natural approach to Thailand from the west would seem to be from one of the ports in Tenasserim, the southern coastal strip of Burma, and the most southerly district, Mergui, was for some centuries part of Thailand, and its old port of Tenasserim, no longer accessible by sea-going ships, was the principal port of Thailand for all travelers from the west. Recent investigations have shown that it was probably by a route further south that Indians first reached the great Khmer Empire of South-Eastern Asia, whose ruins shows clear traces of Hindu influence, but in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Mergui was the usual approach from India to Thailand.

The road, however, has long become nothing but a mere jungle track, hardly feasible even for pack-animals, and there has never been any serious proposal to open out communications there either by road or rail. If Burma and Thailand are ever linked, this is the easiest route, as the densely wooded mountains which divide the two countries increase in height and in breadth from south to north. On the other hand, Mergui is a long way south of the line from Rangoon to Bangkok, and such proposals for a railway as have been considered were to start east from Moulmein or Tavoy. The country, however, is extremely difficult, and it is most improbable that any trade would spring up which would make a railway or a motor road a commercial success.

The Approaches to India

Let us turn now from the south-east to the north-west of Burma and consider the question of communication with India. There are two possibilities and two feasible routes in each case. The first possibility is to cross the mountains which separate Burma proper from Arakan, the coastal strip running from the borders of Bengal down to Cape Negrais, and thence on to Chittagong, where there is a railway to Calcutta; the second is to start from some point in the north of Burma and link up with the Assam railway. The second gives the shortest length of new road or rail to be constructed, but the country is very difficult and very sparsely populated. To go through Arakan would involve more new construction, but it would link Arakan with the rest of Burma. A serious drawback is that the main line could not well pass through Akyab, the only important port, which would have to be approached by a branch line.

There are two possible passes over the mountains from Burma to Arakan the Taungup pass in the extreme south, leading from Padaung opposite Prome on the Irrawaddy to Taungup on the Arakan coast, and thence up the whole length of Arakan to Chittagong, and the An pass leading from Minbu on the Irrawaddy to the neighborhood of Kyaukpyu. Both these routes have been surveyed for a railway; the Taungup pass, being only about 2,000 feet high, is the easiest way across the Arakan mountains, the An pass being about 4,000 feet, but Arakan is an extremely difficult country for either rail or road construction, as it consists largely of mangrove swamps intersected by numerous tidal creeks, and the railway or road would have to be heavily embanked for most of its course, and the bridging would be extremely expensive.

Further north there are two possible routes to link Burma with Assam without touching Arakan. The first is to start from the Chindwin river and go through Manipur, and the second is to start from Mogaung on the Burma railway and go through the Hukong valley. Both routes involve crossing a long stretch of mountainous country, much of it practically uninhabitable, particularly on the Hukong valley route, where there is no chance of any local traffic.

The Access to China

Next let us turn to the Burma-China road.

There has for centuries been a road across China to Yunnan, and thence down to the Irrawaddy river at Bhamo. The first description we have of it is in the pages of Marco Polo, and it is clear from his description that it was an old trade route even in those days. It seems certain that Marco Polo himself did not visit Burma and wrote of the road only from hearsay, and it was not until the middle of the seventeenth century, when the British appear to have had a factory at Bhamo for a short time, that any European visited the north of Burma.

All communication with the interior of Burma then ceased, and it was only after the annexation of Arakan and Tenasserim that Major Burney, the resident at Ava, obtained permission to send an officer to visit Bhamo in 1835. The officer was Captain Hannay, who obtained from the Chinese traders the first reliable information about the routes into Yunnan. He did not, however, go up from Bhamo into China, and the withdrawal of the British resident at Ava a year later closed the country again for another thirty years, and it was not until 1868, after the second Burmese war, that Captain Sladen made the first journey into Yunnan from Burma. His objective was Talifu, which had been reached from the east by the great French explorer, Francis Garnier; but Captain Sladen was unable to get beyond Tengyueh, owing to the disturbed state of the province, which was in the throes of the great Mahommedan rebellion. It was not till 1874 that the country between Talifu and Tengyueh was at last penetrated by a member of the Chinese Consular Service, who travelled unarmed from Shanghai to Bhamo.

Ten years later Upper Burma was annexed, and the country was soon opened up and the old trade between Burma and China was revived. It is remarkable, however, that even before the route had ever been traversed by a European the idea of Rangoon becoming a port of south-west China had taken firm root. As early as 1861 a paper was published in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society on the communication of the south-west provinces of China with Rangoon, and in 1864 Dr. Williams wrote on the question of trade with China through Burma in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, while in 1865 another Mr. Williams actually wrote a memorandum on railway communication. Even more remarkable was a memorial on the subject from the Wakefield Chamber of Commerce to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury in 1869, and two years earlier the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce had written to a "mercantile man," Mr. Theodore Stewart, who accompanied Captain Sladen's mission, expressing the hope "that a prosperous trade will ere long be established between China and British Burmah, and that the time is not far distant when the prediction that Rangoon will become the Liverpool of the East will no longer be a dream of the future but an accomplished fact."

The Railway Project

It must be remembered that at this time the possibilities of the development of Burma itself were underrated; it was not until the opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent expansion of rice-cultivation in Lower Burma that Rangoon became a great port; also the geographical difficulties of crossing Yunnan were not realized. The earlier talks of a railway were sometimes based on the idea of a line running north from Moulmein through the Shan States rather than from Upper Burma. This it is true would avoid the Salween crossing, but it still leaves the Mekong crossing to be accomplished, and this length of line would be prohibitively expensive. As soon as the railway was carried through to Mandalay after the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, and afterwards, when it was extended to Lashio in the Northern Shan States, it was realized that the only feasible route was from Bhamo or from Lashio.

The Lashio branch was intended to continue to the Salween at the Kunlong ferry, with the idea of eventual extension into China.

There is no way of getting from Rangoon to the Yangtze valley without crossing somewhere the Salween and the Mekong, two of the largest rivers of Asia, which run in abysses rather than valleys, separated from one another and from the country on either side by precipitous ranges of mountains whose passes are between 7,000 and 8,000 feet above sea-level. The Mekong, where the new road crosses it, is 4,000 feet, and the Salween is less than 2,500 feet, and these are by no means the only large rivers and mountain ranges to be negotiated, so the switchback nature of the road can easily be imagined.

In spite of these difficulties the Chinese have succeeded in constructing a road passable by motor vehicles, at least during the dry season, from the Burma frontier to Yunnanfu, now called Kunming, the capital of Yunnan, and thence to the Yangtze at Chungking. In December, 1939, one foreign envoy to China motored the whole distance from Chungking to Rangoon, about 2,000 miles, in 13 days, an average of 150 miles a day, which is sufficient to prove that the road is quite fit for traffic. The most difficult part of the road is the last 350 miles from Hsiakwan to the Burmese frontier. As far west as Hsiakwan the road had been constructed three or four years ago, but the last portion was made in about eighteen months after the outbreak of the war with Japan.

No description of the road has been published in any permanent form, but there have been a few accounts of it in the press and in private pamphlets which give a good idea of it to anybody who has experience of that part of the world or of mountain roads in general.

Starting from the Burma side, the road leaves the rail-head of Lashio, about 3,000 feet above sea-level, and climbs for about 50 miles over some of the finest country in Burma, much of it open rolling downs, the highest point being about 5,000 feet. It then descends for another 50 or 60 miles to the Chinese frontier, the first two towns in China, Wangting and Chefang, being, with the exception of the Salween crossing, the lowest points on the road. From there it continues to Mangshih, about 3,300 feet, the usual terminus of the first day's run.

Mountainous Stretches

After Mangshih the real difficulties begin, the climb to Lungling, and beyond Lungling to the pass at 8,000 feet, being very steep; and from the pass the road goes down equally steeply to the Salween bridge, which is only 2,500 feet. This bridge and the Mekong bridge are both suspension bridges of the same size, 860 meters long, and are said to be able to take a 10-ton load.

From the Salween the road climbs again to Takuansse at nearly 7,000 feet, and thence drops 1,000 feet to Paoshan, where the road meets the old mule-track from Bhamo, the first large Chinese city, and the usual second night's halt. This section is easier, and it is said to be possible to do 40 miles an hour for considerable stretches. The third day's run goes down from Paoshan to the Mekong, which is crossed at about 4,000 feet, and thence by a veritable switchback to Hsiakwan, 460 miles from Lashio. Hsiakwan is the road junction for Talifu and for trade routes from Tibet, and is the most important commercial town in the west of Yunnan.

From Hsiakwan to Kunming is 260 miles, and it is possible to do this in one day, but it is more usual to stop at Chuhsiung and leave a short run of 120 miles for the fifth day. Between Hsiakwan and Chuhsiung the road reaches its highest point, nearly 9,000 feet above sea-level. From here it descends to Chenan and the last 150 miles on to Kunming is across the great Yunnan plateau varying from 5,000 to 6,250 feet, and this section of the road is comparatively easy.

Kunming, better known by its old name of Yunnanfu, the capital of Yunnan, is an important center, as the terminus of the Red River railway from Haiphong, and the junction of several roads from Szechuan and Kweichau provinces. There is a foreign population of about 500, of whom half are French, and there are several hotels with European accommodation, a luxury not to be found anywhere else on the road.

Beyond Kunming there are several possible routes to the Yangtze. In a direct line north the distance is less than 100 miles; but the country is impracticable for a motor road, and the river is not navigable at this point, so a longer route had to be selected. The highest point on the Yangtze which could be considered for the road terminus is at Suifu, where the Min river joins it, about 400 miles from Kunming. An even longer route was, however, chosen, running eastwards to Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichau province, and thence northwards to meet the Yangtze at Chungking, a distance of about 700 miles from Kunming, 1,400 miles from Lashio, and nearly 2,000 miles from Rangoon.

The Past Week in Review

Laurel Arrives Here With Vargas, Aquino

At the invitation of the Japanese Government, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, who was elected President-Elect of the new Philippines at the inaugural session of the National Assembly on September 25, arrived in Tokyo on September 30.

He was accompanied by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, and Benigno Aquino, Vice-President of the Kalibapi, who was recently elected Speaker of the National Assembly.

All three are outstanding leaders of the new Philippines who have been untiring in their efforts to cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration.

Dr. Laurel and his party, it is believed, will inform the leaders of the Japanese Government of the earnestness and enthusiastic drive of the Filipinos for the construction of the New Philippines. Philippine independence is expected to take on added speed toward actualization with the arrival of Dr. Laurel and his party.

New Treaty Concluded Between Japan, Burma

The official signing of the Japan-Burma Treaty concerning the incorporation of the Shan States, excluding Kentung and Mong Pan, the Karenni States and the Wa Region into Burmese territory, was formally and duly concluded between Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan, Renzo Sawada, at Rangoon on September 25.

It is provided in the treaty that Japan will cease the administration of the above-mentioned territories within 90 days from the date when the treaty comes into force.

The Shan and Karenni States which hold strategically vital positions, have common frontiers with China, French Indo-China and Thailand. Their incorporation into Burmese territory has greatly increased the national strength of Burma and has made an impregnable fortification at the western gate of Greater East Asia. Greater Burma is sure to further intensify her cooperation with Japan and play an increasingly important role in the successful prosecution of the severest war ahead.

Extraordinary Diet Session to Be Called

The Government at a regular Cabinet meeting last week decided to request an Imperial sanction for the convening of an extraordinary session of the Diet. Starting on October 25, the extraordinary session is to last for three days. The purpose is to present the budget and legislative bills to keep step with the operation of State affairs under the existing situation, thereby making known both at home and abroad the inflexible determination of the Government for the successful prosecution of the war and to enhance further the solidarity of the entire nation.

This will be the sixth extraordinary session of the Diet since the outbreak of the China Affair.

Government to Set Up Ministry of Munitions

The establishment of a Munitions Ministry with a view to realize a speedy expansion of munitions production, particularly that of aircraft, was announced by the Board of Information on September 28.

With the establishment of the new Ministry, the present Planning Board and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be abolished.

For the purpose of simplifying thoroughly the control of production of important munitions and unifying the systems of issuing military and governmental contracts, the businesses of the Army and Navy concerning the control of important munitions production, which are necessary for the purpose, will be transferred to the Ministry of Munitions.

A method is to be formulated to enable active Army and Navy officers (including civil officials), who are required, to become members of the staff of the Ministry of Munitions.

Borneo People to Be Given Ruling Rights

Beginning December 8, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the native inhabitants of North Borneo will be permitted to participate in local Government, the Japanese Military Administration in North Borneo proclaimed on October 1.

The Native Inhabitant Political Participation Law provides for five to 15 influential native inhabitants being appointed councillors in each of the prefectures. The councillors will act as medium to convey to the people the wishes of the Government and vice versa to acquaint the Government with the desires of the people.

The Prefectural Governor will call the councillors together at least twice a year. The Prefectural Governor will recommend councillors from among the influential native inhabitants whether they are officials or not, and the Provincial Governor will appoint them. The term of office will be two years.

Japan Donates a Million Yen to Aid Burmese

On the occasion of the celebration of the independence of Burma which was observed on September 25, the Japanese Government donated ¥1,000,000 in money and goods to the Burmese Government as a relief fund to console the Burmese who had suffered damages from the enemy's scorched-earth tactics and air raids since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to an announcement of the Board of Information.

The announcement further revealed that Renzo Sawada, Ambassador to Burma, had been instructed by the Government to relay Japan's magnanimous decision to the Government of Burma.

Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw and the leaders of the Burmese Government were profoundly impressed by the latest demonstration of the keen interest taken by the Japanese Government in the welfare of the Burmese people.

Wichit Given Post Of Envoy to Tokyo

Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, was appointed Ambassador to Japan on September 24 succeeding Ambassador Nai Direk Jaiyanama.

This ambassadorial change was made as a move to strengthen further the cooperation between Japan and Thailand at a time when it is realized that both countries who are jointly conducting the War of Greater East Asia should work together in the closest possible manner.

Mr. Wichit will be succeeded by Justice Minister T. Thamrong Nawasawat.

Mr. Wichit has made a great contribution toward the bolstering of the structure of cooperation between Japan and Thailand, as he was closely associated with the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement, Thailand's recognition of the National Government of China, and the incorporation of two Shan States and four Malai States into Thai territory.

Third Year of Tripartite Pact Finds Axis Strong

Since the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact three years ago on September 27, the position of the Axis Powers has been strengthened and consolidated to a degree which will enable them to plunge onward to final victory, declared Ambassador H. G. Stahmer in an interview recently.

He stated that the Tripartite Treaty "is destined to be the cornerstone of a new world structure," and that "the Duce's liberation and the continuation of his struggle at our side will stand out in history as a monument testifying to the faith and loyalty of the Powers united in the Tripartite Pact."

Meanwhile, an exchange of congratulatory messages was made between Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Prime Minister Tojo on September 27 on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact, expressing mutual confidence in the ultimate victory of the three signatory nations and determination that their ties shall be strengthened through all the trials and ordeals.

New Fascist Government Set Up by Mussolini

Benito Mussolini, who returned recently to Italy, formally assumed the post of Chief of the new Fascist Republican Government of Italy on September 29 and at the same time issued the following declaration:

"The new Fascist Republican Government was established following the approval of the declaration issued on September 26, 1943 by the National Congress. The constitutional function of the new Government will be defined by the Committee for Institution of the Constitution which will be convoked in the near future."

After receiving formal notice of the establishment of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy under Benito Mussolini through the German diplomatic organ, the Japanese Government on September 27 notified their recognition of the new government.

Meanwhile, Luigi Neyrone, Italian Minister to Manchoukuo, Colonel Pagano di Merito, Italian Consul-General in Shanghai and Mr. Ross, Italian Consul-General in Canton notified the Japanese authorities of their repudiation of the renegade Badoglio regime and expressed their firm determination to give whole-hearted support to the new Fascist Republican Government which will carry on the war along with Japan and Germany.

Anti-Axis Destroyer Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, October 2.—A German bomber squadron sank in the Mediterranean waters one anti-Axis destroyer and one medium-sized cargo ship on October 1, according to the statements of the German military quarters. The German fighter units also downed two enemy bombers.

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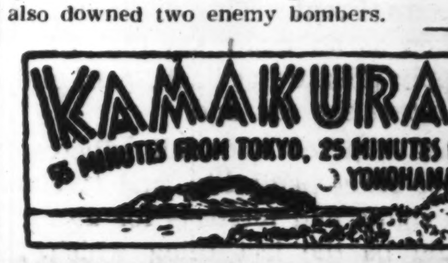

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October 4th, 1943

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

Case No. (for 1942)	Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
112	Unknown	Tator	U.S.A.	Standard Vacuum Oil Co. (U.S.A.)	Unknown
113	Unknown	Rally	U.S.A.	Standard Vacuum Oil Co. (U.S.A.)	Unknown
114	Water-Boat	No. 101	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. (British)	Unknown
115	Tug-Boat with ram	No. 102	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. (British)	Unknown
116	Unknown	Mekong	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. (British)	Unknown
117	Unknown	Shell	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. (British)	Unknown
118	Unknown	Rushtry	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. (British)	Unknown
119	Unknown	Vaico	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. (British)	Unknown
125	Launch	Unknown (Ref. No. 17)	British	Unknown	Unknown
126	Launch	Unknown (Ref. No. 18)	British	Unknown	Unknown
127	Iron-Lighter	Unknown (Ref. No. 19)	British	Unknown	Unknown
128	Launch	Unknown (Ref. No. 20)	British	Unknown	Unknown
129	Launch	Unknown (Ref. No. 21)	British	Unknown	Unknown
130	Launch	Dondang Sayang (Ref. No. 22)	British	Unknown	Unknown
131	Water-Boat	Unknown (Ref. No. 23)	British	Unknown	Unknown
132	Water-Boat	Unknown (Ref. No. 24)	British	Unknown	Unknown
133	Pontoon	Unknown (Ref. No. 25)	British	Unknown	Unknown
134	Guard-Boat	Unknown (Ref. No. 26)	British	Unknown	Unknown
163	Cargo-Boat	Merry-rose	Dutch	Unknown	Unknown
164	Fishing-Boat	Fukusei-Maru	British	Unknown	Unknown
165	Fishing-Boat	Kempuku-Maru	British	Unknown	Unknown
166	Fishing-Boat	Fukuju-Maru	British	Unknown	Unknown
168	Work-Ship	Homdat	British	Unknown	Unknown
169	Launch	Augus	British	Unknown	Unknown
170	Tug-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
171	Tug-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
172	Tug-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
173	Launch	Excelsis	British	Unknown	Unknown
174	Launch	Antemis	British	Unknown	Unknown
175	Launch	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
(for 1943)					
1	Oil-Barge	Pegasus 3	Japanese	Standard Sempaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Japanese)	Unknown
2	Oil-Barge	Pegasus 4	Japanese	Standard Sempaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Japanese)	Unknown
3	Oil-Barge	Pegasus 6	Japanese	Standard Sempaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Japanese)	Unknown
4	Steamer	Gagoru-Maru	Japanese	Standard Sempaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Japanese)	Unknown

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TOKYO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1943

Japan's Heroes of Science

Effective from the first of this month a new system of research fellowships has been introduced by the Government to enable deserving young scholars, both university graduates and non-college men, to continue their research under Government subsidy. Under the new provisions some five hundred highly selected researchers, just graduated from the universities, will be enrolled in the graduate and research courses in the seven Imperial Universities, three government colleges and two private universities. Their living and study expenses are to be borne by the Government so that they may devote themselves wholeheartedly to the pursuit of knowledge.

This Government encouragement of advanced academic training is a welcome move, for it is a commonplace that the victor in the war of science is sure to prove the victor in modern warfare. But science in this case should not be taken in its narrower applications such as those branches directly related to the manufacture of new weapons. As Captain Kurihara of the Navy Press Section pointed out in his Osaka speech last Wednesday evening, the discovery of vitamins has contributed greatly to fighting power. When one recalls that it has been only a matter of seventy odd years since the study of modern science and technique was initiated in this country, one cannot help wondering how Japan has been able to make such remarkable progress within so short a time. In a little more than three scores and ten years Japan has had to achieve what had taken the West three to four hundred years of continuous development.

At a time like the present, therefore, when so much attention is being given to the encouragement of science, it is fitting to render due praise to those pioneers in science and technique who, in their short individual lifetimes, have accomplished the herculean task of overtaking the Western level of advancement reached after centuries of accumulated efforts. Among these were Dr. Umetaro Suzuki and Dr. Hisashi Kimura who passed away within the past few days, each leaving behind him a record of unique contributions to man's knowledge. Dr. Suzuki's achievement need not be explained at length, for he is known the world over as the discoverer of vitamins. Together with Jokichi Takamine who invented adrenalin in 1900 and Nagayoshi Nagai who succeeded in the synthesis of ephedrine in 1909, he has contributed a vast share to the promotion of the physical well-being of mankind. The mere fact that the entire civilized world has become keenly vitamin-minded is in itself a high tribute to the great pioneer. Dr. Kimura, however, is less known, because his studies do not directly concern our day-to-day living and because for over forty years, from 1899 to 1941, he confined himself to a sequestered astronomical observatory in a small village in northern Japan. But his claim to universal acclaim was no less real, as a summary of his revolutionary achievement will reveal.

After Karl Friedrich Kuestner had discovered in 1891 the phenomenon of latitude variation, the International Georetic Association in its general meeting of 1895 resolved that an International Latitude Service be instituted and that six special latitude observatories be established in the world, all over the parallel of 38°08' in order to conduct simultaneous observations of latitude by the same stars. The small township of Mizusawa in northern Japan was selected as one of the six sites and an observatory was duly established, beginning its regular activity in 1899. Before long, however, it was revealed that the observatories in Russia and Japan were not obtaining satisfactory results, which fact, it was considered, was due to unskilful observation. Thereupon Hisashi Kimura, director of the Mizusawa Observatory, flung himself into the investigation of the real cause, and finally worked out the idea of a Z-term, taking his hint from the fact that the difference between the observed value and the computed value of latitude yielded at each observatory showed a definite cycle of one year. His first treatise on the Z-term was published in 1902 and amazed the Western world which had been slow in crediting the new power in the extreme Orient with a capacity for modern science. The astonished world, however, was not slow in recognizing a revolutionary achievement in the work of this thirty-two year old Japanese, and high recognition was forthcoming from everywhere in honor of the young Japanese who perfected Euler's formula by adding to it a final term.

Dr. Kimura was subsequently honored by the Imperial Academy of Japan with its first Imperial Gift Prize in 1911, received the Asahi Prize in 1935, a gold medal from the Royal Astronomical Society, of which he had the distinction of being the first Oriental recipient, and was finally installed, together with Dr. Suzuki, in the hall of immortal fame by receiving the Order of Culture.

So to these two eminent scientists just recently deceased and to a host of other great pioneers, Japan owes her dazzling record of scientific advancement which has enabled her to challenge her seniors in the war of science now raging with an unprecedented fury. It is to be hoped that the new system of research fellowships will succeed in equipping a mighty new army of scientists as superior in their respective undertakings as the Imperial Army and Navy are in theirs.

The British Pressure Against Spain

With the progress of the military situation in the Mediterranean, more undisguised have become the Anglo-American machinations against the neutral countries in that area. Replying to interpellations on September 22, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden revealed that the British Government through Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare had made representations to General Francisco Franco regarding alleged discrimination against British rights and interests and against the presence of the Spanish Blue Shirt Corps men on the Eastern Front. This disclosure can only be taken as an indication that Britain is out to apply pressure against Spain under whatever pretext she can find.

Spain has adhered and still adheres to her policy of strict neutrality, and to single out British rights and interests for discrimination would be the last thing which she would even think of doing. Neither is there any evidence of the alleged discrimination, and this is more than borne out by the conspicuous absence of corroborative facts in Eden's disclosure. As regards the activities of the Blue Shirt Corps on the Eastern Front, this is a matter for which Spain is not to be held responsible, because the Corps is purely a volunteer organization dedicated to the cause of defense against Communism and if it is fighting on the Eastern Front, it is doing so entirely on its own initiative with the single object of checking the infiltration of Communism into Europe. The British protest, therefore, does not hold water.

Britain's motive is obvious; she is looking for a pretext under which to pursue an interventionist policy toward Spain. As is only too well known, ever since the outbreak of the current war, the British and the Americans have been unleashing all sorts of intrigues in order to inveigle the neutral countries in the Mediterranean into the anti-Axis camp. After throwing the neutral countries in the Mediterranean into acute economic distress by blockading the area, Britain and the United States have been scheming to force those countries, especially Turkey and the Iberian States, into the anti-Axis camp by threats and with baits of economic aid. In defiance of the persistent Anglo-American pressure, Spain with Portugal has organized the Iberian neutral bloc and has held fast to the judicious course she has followed ever since the outbreak of the war. Irked by this resolute stand of Spain, the British and Americans are out to apply intervention against her under whatever pretext they can conceive. Eden also disclosed that Britain had protested to Spain against the alleged use of Spanish ports as German U-boat bases and against the activities of German nationals in the Tangier international sector. This is further evidence that Britain is concocting pretexts under which to intervene in Spain's affairs.

Impatient to make a thrust into the European Continent with the Mediterranean as their base, the British and Americans can be expected to exert ever increasing pressure on the neutral countries in the Mediterranean area. Their object is to contrive to involve neutral countries in the war so as to lessen the burden of sacrifice upon themselves. But inflexible is the resolve of Spain, Portugal, and every other neutral country to adhere to their policy of strict neutrality a policy which they have upheld despite innumerable difficulties in the hope of keeping their countries and peoples from falling victims to Anglo-American imperialism. The more tenacious the Anglo-American maneuvers, the stronger will grow the determination of the neutral Powers to uphold their neutrality. Of this there can be no doubt in the light of the current situation.

STAGE SET FOR INDEPENDENCE, OUSTING OF BRITISH FROM INDIA

Present Moment Most Propitious for Anti-British Drive —S. C. Bose Is Man of the Hour

By NIKKI KIMURA
(From the Taiheiyo)

India has a culture as old as that of China. On top of possessing an ancient civilization, India had from 300 B.C. to 900 A.D. influenced and guided the whole of Asia with her spiritual and other cultures. It is also an undeniable fact that until India as a military base of Anglo-America is liberated and made independent, the aim of the sacred war we are now fighting, the expulsion and annihilation of Anglo-American influence from all Asia, will never be realized

Perhaps one may think that the Indian people are anxious to gain the independence of their nation alone, but that is not so; and this fact is clearly confirmed by a glance at the common ideal of independence held by all the leaders. For they claim to the world, "The liberty of India is the key to peace in Asia and the happiness of the world." Voiced for the first time during the Second Indian Independence Movement in 1905, it is being more strongly than ever upheld today. And this cry rises from a full recognition of the world political situation, and an even fuller recognition of the greed of Anglo-America in regard to the entire Asiatic Continent. Thus the valiant Indian leaders are striving toward the freedom of their nation with the firm belief that the independence of India is an absolutely essential factor for the solution of problems in Asia and of the world.

There are two phases in the Indian independence movement. The first is the compl annihilation of all Anglo-American influences in India, and the second, the construction of an ideal independent Indian state. The first step may be successfully accomplished, it is believed, by the cognizance by Indian leaders of the aim of the sacred war now being fought by Japan by their acceptance of the aid and support which Japan is offering to them, and at the same time by the arming of India militarily. And the second step, I know, will surely be realized as a result of the present activities. And I have this faith because the independence movement today has attained the "Time," "Place" and "Person," and because the leaders are imbued with the spirit for the establishment of the Indian state.

Three Conditions Necessary

From olden times, it had been held in India that the success, or faith in the possibilities of a project may be determined by the unity of the factors of "Time," that is, the era, the "Place," or the environment or situation, and the "Personality." This view is not restricted to India alone, but is a universal doctrine common throughout the world. The right time, the right conditions, and the right leaders, these three factors are absolutely essential for the progress and success of any undertaking. And let us now see whether the independence movement has them all.

The Indian movement for freedom may be divided into four stages, covering a period of 86 years, the first being inaugurated in 1857, the second in 1905, the third in 1921, and the fourth from 1941. In the light of the above three conditions, the first and second stages lacked the presence of them, but the third and fourth have been able to attain their unity. The failure of the first and second phases, therefore, lies in this fact, while the success of the third which broke out in 1921, and the fourth had glowing possibilities. I wish to make a note here, that the third and fourth stages are a continuation of one movement with Gandhi as the foremost leader, and centered about the Indian National Congress. They have been divided into two separate stages here because there has been a notable revolutionary change in the tendency of the movement itself before and after the outbreak of the sacred War of Greater East Asia, and the sentiments of the people of India toward Japan. But in both, there is a single thread of unity in regard to the possession of the three factors.

New Spirit in India

Though the movement from 1905-1919 failed politically, the self-awakening of the Indian peoples, a new spirit, appeared in the religion, philosophy, literature, education and arts. Spiritually India had entered the dawn of a new era of independence. They had in fact checked the British politically and conquered them intellectually. But the outward manifestation of this freedom was left to the next stage, so that the third stage which broke out thereafter had already prepared for it the condition of "Time." The direct motivation of the third phase lay in the fact that immediately after the outbreak of the last war, the British, in order to gain the aid of India, displayed before their eyes of the countrymen their most desired bait, the promise of "self-government," thus to involve them in the war, send some 1,000,000 soldiers to the front lines, and contribute over £305,000,000 to the war chest. And after successfully passing the critical period, the British straightway broke their pledge, infuriated the Indian people, and led to the launching of the third movement for complete independence under Gandhi.

And at this time, the slogan "Grasping the Truth" was decided upon as the weaponless Indians adopted as their method of warfare "non-cooperation," "non-violence," "non-obedience," and "political hindrance." The British Government, too, perhaps recognizing their past crimes, or possibly as another manifestation of their deceptive policy, was noticeably much more conciliatory. Thus the factor of the right "Place" was present.

Gandhi's Co-Workers

Considering the leading figures of the third movement, aside from Gandhi, the other men who worked with him as one in spirit and body, the late C. R. Das, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, and others were all tireless workers, with no thought of personal reward, but imbued with the doctrine of the crusade, which is the spirit of the establishment of the Indian state.

The pages of the records of the third movement clearly illustrate the fact that from 1921 onward, aside from actual armed conflicts and suppressive measures by the British, all other phases have ended in victories for the Indians and defeat for the oppressors. That unarmed India—India under the heels of suppression—should have fought through to victory is the direct result of the presence together with the three most vital factors of "Time," "Place," and "Persons."

It is an undeniable fact that the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the brilliant war results which followed, have greatly inspired the Indian leaders and peoples, as well as those patriots living within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and made them more than ever anxious to grasp this splendid opportunity to materialize their dream of independence. Thus, in line with the sacred conflict we are now waging, they have made a revolutionary turn into a new era.

Influenced by the deceptive Anglo-American propaganda, and by Chungking's empty words, the Indian people had held a false concept of Japan before the War, considering our nation to be imperialistic and militaristic. There is no doubt that they were anti-Japanese in sentiment, but with the declaration of war, the Imperial Rescript, the glorious war results, and the Tojo proclamation concerning the independence of Burma, as well as the existing cordial relations between us and Manchoukuo and the establishment of the National Government of China followed by the abolishing of extraterritoriality, returning of exclusive concessions, and the recognition of the withdrawal of joint concessions—all these manifestations of the divine way by the Japanese have created an epochal change in the sentiments of the Indians toward friendship with Japan, but more than that, there is beginning to appear a trend toward a turn to Japan for aid.

Of course, the leaders do not display this sentiment outwardly. This is because at present they are not in a position to do so. But recently the anti-British and anti-American struggle within India has become more positive in nature.

British Withdrawal Demanded

Called the "Non-Submission Movement," it has given rise to the strong attitude manifested by Gandhi, Nehru and others when they demanded the "Withdrawal of Britain from India." Also when as a final suppressive measure by the British, Gandhi and Nehru were apprehended, the slogan of "Liberty or Death" was issued by Gandhi. This may be considered a true call for declaration of war by the Indian people. And the 21 days of ordeal which Gandhi went through while in prison has spurred his people onward by a display of resolution stronger than that of the soldier on the battlefield.

And together with this revolutionary change within the Motherland, two great leaders are heading the attempt to obtain aid from the outside for the independence of the Homeland—Rash Behari Bose and Subhas Chandra Bose. The former is an Indian patriot who had long stayed in Japan, and was one of the foremost revolutionists during the era of the Second Independence Movement, while the latter is one of the strongest and most active leaders of the Indian National Congress in the present phase. It was he who in the summer of two years ago made his sudden appearance in Berlin. Both are representative personalities of Bengal Province; they worship the same religion, are of the same race and social strata, and have the same surname.

Rises to Action

Directly after the surrender of Singapore on February 15, 1942, Rash Behari Bose on the 17th of the same month, rose to action for the complete independence of India. Calling upon the 2,500,000 Indians living outside the Motherland but within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, he organized the Indian Independence League and exerted his whole efforts toward the establishment of the various phases of systems necessary to the work of Indian independence. His endeavors and his accomplishments within the past year are indeed enormous. His tireless efforts, his sacrificial activities, have strengthened the unity of the League, moving his successor Subhas Chandra Bose to the depth of gratitude. It is indeed an act of Providence that just as he was about to launch upon the tangible phases of his work, together with his League, that he should have found the most fitting personality for the undertaking. Handing over the entire responsibility and authority as leader of the League to Subhas C. Bose, who suddenly made his appearance in Japan, the older patriot withdrew of his own accord and became one of the advisors. The attitude displayed in this move is most noble. Here he has shown his pure spirit, devoid of all thoughts of rewards, and his passionate attachment to the cause of the independence of his Motherland.

The new head of the League, Subhas Chandra Bose, was arrested in July of 1940 by British police, but in the summer of the following year, disappeared from sight while out of prison on bail due to illness, and took everyone by surprise by his unexpected appearance in Berlin, where he continued his work for independence under the protection of the Axis nations. Once again he took the world by surprise by his miraculous presence in Japan, where he immediately took over the leadership of the Independence League. Given his opportunities by the Axis, he made lightning-like progress. It can only be called a gift of Providence that such an opportunity has been presented for the arming of weaponless India and for the continuation of the anti-British conflict. While the leaders within India stand behind prison bars, the strongest of them, Bose has been active in Europe and Asia, and the inspiration it has given to his fellow workers is beyond imagination.

Subhas Bose possesses an extremely clear head, is very cautious in all undertakings, a man of few words, and has great powers of criticism and judgment. His courageous character and intrepid personality possess all the virtues of a leader and a president, and he fully manifests the racial characteristic of the passionate Bengalese, full of emotion and extremely positive in principle. With these traits he has commanded the wholehearted love and admiration of his people. It is under the leadership of such a valiant personality that the arming and military progress of the Indian nation is possible for the first time.

Are Spiritual Victors

In all the phases of the 86 years of anti-British struggle, the Indian people have emerged victorious over their rulers—spiritually, intellectually, and economically. The only reason why this victory has not been revealed to the world in its true light is because the Indian nation did not possess weapons against their armed conquerors. That these Indian peoples, face to face with their greatest opportunity and restlessly awaiting the chance for the final stage should welcome Subhas C. Bose as their guide, who with Japan behind him, willing to give him all possible aid, is about to launch upon his crusade, can only be called a divine blessing. It is firmly believed that he indeed, with his armed forces, will prove himself to be the hero, who at last will save India. His strong asset lies in his firm grasp of the great spiritual strength which enables him to bring his virtues into full play. That is the so-called spirit of establishment of the Indian state. The fundamental principles of leadership, "Justice," "Unity," and "Sacrifice," which he preached to the Indian National Army as its leader, is the manifestation of that spirit.

India's racial and cultural history goes back to 3,000 B.C., but the Indian nation was first set up in 1,300 B.C. with the establishment of the Bharata Empire. The famous epic, Mahabharata, is the story of the formation of this Empire and is the outstanding national history of India. Under the Bharata State, the principles of the Indian nation were set, the social system established, and the guiding doctrines under which the people were to live were laid down. Here the Indian race became the Indian national people, and for the first time appeared the conception of the world and of mankind as held by an Indian national subject. Here was the foundation of the Indian civilization established.

The one who aided the construction of the Bharata Empire, the great man who taught the people the principle of the founding of the state, that, that is, the spirit of the establishment of the Bharata, as a revelation of God, is the sage Shri Krishna. But his teachings took on a more divine aspect and have been handed down to this day as the "Hymns of Mahabharata." His idea, his doctrine, became the spirit of the founding of the state and the guiding principle of the people, and therefore, he has been worshipped from that time until today in his resurrected appearance as the deity Vishnu, the God protector of the world and of the nation. This spirit has come down without a break through the long years of Indian history, and especially today, it has appeared more strongly in the present national movement, as the fundamental principle of the anti-British conflict. And what is that spirit of the founding of the state? It is the spirit of the crusade, and the "unlimited unattacked endeavor," necessary for its realization.

The sage, Shri Krishna, defining the principle of the crusade, said, "For the protection of righteousness and the destruction of evil, the establishment of the just path, have of necessity appeared once again."

He shows clearly that the sacred war lies in the destruction of evil and the manifestation of justice. This sacred war was not taught to the militarist but to the priest and the scholar, who were called upon to guide others under this doctrine; also he taught the merchant, the technician, the farmer, that their true duties should be executed in this spirit, and the slave was called upon to serve his superiors with this in mind.

By "Unattached endeavors" he meant the striving for the materialization of the crusading principle by throwing one's efforts into the work for the nation and for society without adherence to any thoughts of renumerations or results. Defining this, he said:

"Your qualifications lie only in your performing efforts, and not in your rewards. Do not make the reward obtained by your performing the motive for that performance."

Raising that spirit to loftier heights, he continued, that the Heaven is perpetually active, but receives no reward, and the Earth, though endlessly working, giving life and growth to all things, seeks no reward.

The above principle of the founding of the state is the fundamental principle of the present Indian Independence Movement, and all the leaders working for it are executors of ideas with absolutely no thoughts of other things. The first slogan set up by Gandhi, "Grasping the Truth," and the second, "Liberty or Death" are indeed expressions of this spirit. And it has been further eloquently illustrated by the courage of the leaders, while suffering under the heels of the final act of suppression by the British, demanding the "withdrawal of Britain and America from India." The Indian Independence League was founded, and the new president, Subhas Chandra Bose, is a great man who lives under this spirit.

ROLE OF ARSENAL TAKEN BY CHINA IN ASIA WAR

Japan, Nanking Decreed by Fate to Stand Together

By HAYAO UEDA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part II

Soon after her entry into the war, China's central and local administrative structures were reorganized on a war footing. On January 13, the new government organization consisting, besides the Supreme Defense Council, of five Yuans and thirteen Departments was made public. The Supreme Defense Council is the nerve center of wartime administration. To it belongs the highest authority in all phases of activity, military, political, economic, cultural and thought, and its chairmanship is assumed by Wang Ching-wei. The government system of five Yuans and thirteen Departments has been worked out with a view to the simplification of administration, the enhancement of business efficiency and economies in administrative expenditure. The local government system has been reorganized along the same lines.

Finance to Be Sounder

Through the simplification of administrative procedure, economies will, no doubt, be effected in the expenditure of the National Government, though the army expansion plan of the Government will, on the other hand, involve increased expenditure. What with the recovery of the right of taxation and the adjustment of the Customs duties and Salt Gabbel, however, it is hoped that the finance of the National Government will be put on a sounder basis. Another noteworthy fact as contributory to the improvement of domestic administration is that the National Government called the conference of high judicial officials recently and studied earnestly various important problems relative to the reform of the judicial system, the revision of the criminal and civil laws, the reform of prisons and the training of judicial officials.

The restoration of economic stability is another important matter which the National Government is called upon to tackle vigorously. The Chinese economy has been in a bad way since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia due to adverse circumstances brought about by the suspension of the foreign trade and the paralysis of industrial production, and high prices and the short supply of materials are threatening to work havoc with the stability of the national life. Such unfavorable economic conditions must by all means be remedied, as otherwise it would be impossible for the National Government to increase production and win the hearts of its people.

Things are fortunately steadily moving in the direction of improvement. Many factors including the increasing activity of Chinese capitalists, the adjustment of "policy" companies, the disposition of enemy property and the retrocession of factories hitherto under military control are operating to restore the Chinese economy to normal. In this regard, Japan is extending very valuable aid. The National Government's policy must be based on planned economy, for by such a policy only can production be increased, the adequate supply of war materials ensured and the welfare of the people safeguarded.

New People's Movement

In the way of spiritual factors which are as important as material factors in winning the hearts of the people, the New People's Movement may be mentioned. The New People's Movement aims at the training of a nation capable of sharing positively in the defense of East Asia and in the establishment of a new order in East Asia. Special importance is attached in this movement to the training of young people because of the conviction that the future destiny of China depends on them.

The National Government is thus directing earnest attention to the reform of the home administration, the improvement of economic conditions and the cultivation of the fighting strength. In its foreign relations also, it has a good deal to do. Particularly important is it for the National Government to foster the idea of closest Sino-Japanese collaboration among its people and to push forward the East Asia League movement. In return for Japan's retrocession of the concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality China has promised to throw her country open to Japanese nationals. In consequence, the sphere of activity of Japanese nationals in China will no longer be confined to the open ports but be extended to all districts where the National Government can make its authority felt. In this way, a relationship incomparably closer than that hitherto existent ought to be established between the peoples of the two countries. In fact, nothing good can come of Japan's new China policy unless there is fostered genuine friendship and close collaboration between them. It is, indeed, the plain duty of the National Government whose long-cherished desire for the abolition of unequal treaties was realized through Japan's very friendly attitude to endeavor to impress the importance of Sino-Japanese cooperation on its people and acquaint them fully with the true meaning of Japan's new China policy.

Friendship Only Natural

Japan and China are decreed by fate to stand closely together, for, as the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen truly said, "There can be no Japan without China, nor can there be China without Japan." It is China's responsibility to implant this faith deeply in the Chinese mind so as to lay the foundations firmly for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. The East Asia League movement is a thought campaign designed to forge close ties of union among the East Asiatic peoples. Whereas the New People's movement is internal by nature, the East Asia League movement has external bearings, but it must be through the successful and simultaneous execution of these two movements that the union of Greater East Asia can be achieved and the ideal of establishing a new order in East Asia realized.

In short, China's participation in the war has pushed Sino-Japanese relationship a big step forward from that of sharing pleasure and suffering to that of sharing life and death with each other, and as was proclaimed in the joint declaration, China has assumed the heavy responsibility of executing the War of Greater East Asia successfully in close collaboration with Japan, politically, economically and militarily.

As a matter of fact, the National Government is leaving no stone unturned in order to increase its army strength. It is up to China to make the best use of the unprecedentedly favorable circumstances in which she is placed by Japan's new China policy. China's great mission in regard to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia will be fulfilled when China has discharged the responsibilities referred to successfully.

(End)